# CLEVELAND'S

[Continued from First Page.]

inal prosecution. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feel-logs in interests, have taken out papers as naturalized clifzens of the United States, a proceeding reserved to with a

United States less nevertheless a. mracter to maintain as a nation, hich plainly dictates that right and it might should be the rule of its con-

TERRITORY ENOUGH WITHOUT ISUVING.

Further, though, the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity. It is in truth the most pacific of powers and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings.

by the part of the American people. They in truth do not forget her connection with the discovery of the Western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, mr fail to recognise their splendid particular and their chival people, mr fail to recognise their splendid particular and their chival to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which wast hodles of men are sent moroses thousands of miles of ocean and an enormous debt accumulated that the costly position of the gene of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown, and yet neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba or have failed to realize the existence of conceeds grievances which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spanish statesmes of the same failed to present revolt from the authority of Spanish statesmes without regard to purely and a desire to spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, without regard to the legislative branch of the Spanish statesme, of the country with the c

government. is in the assumed temper and dis-tion of the Spanish government to eds these grievances, fortified by cations of influential public opinion Spain, that this government has ed to discover the most promising present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable cohjects of the lasurrection. It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genine autonomy, a measure of home rule, which, while preserving the sovereignity of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects, there could be no just reason why the pacification of the Island should not be effected on that basis. Such a result rould appear to be in the true insterest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict, which is now consuming the resources of the lighed and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impushed by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the presperity of the Island and the fortunes of its inhabitants under their own control without severing the natural and ancient fies which bind them to the mother country and would yet enable them in test their capacity for self government under the most favorable conditions.

It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent aubjects lay dewn their arms. On the other side, that proposed autonomy, however linder the past year 35 appointments been holded in the possession of the past year 35 appointments been made to the past year 35 appointments been made to the past year 35 appointments be a model in the vious lay and while excellent results.

der on the part of the insurgent Cubans | supply newly created posts; two to suc-

SHOULD NOT WITHHOLD RE-FORMS.

office, but during the ten years of closed the rising at Yara in the present and contracts of contracts of contracts and increase of closed to a tone the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone and the present attails not a second to a tone at the present attails not a second to a tone at the present attails not a second to a tone at the present attails not a second to a tone at the present attails not a second to a tone at the present attails not a second to a tone at the number of north attails and the number of north attails not attail to a second to a tone attail to a tone attail to a tone at the number of deasters to a second to a tone attail to a tone attail

the legislative branch of the Span-

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY The Arbitration Treaty Has Settled That Question Says Cleveland.

The Venezuelan boundary

that proposed autonomy, however lib-eral, is insufficient because without as-surance of the promise being fulfilled.

But the reasonableness of a require-ment by Spain of unconditional surren-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Excess of Expenditures Over Re-

ceipts Has Been \$25,000,000 the Past Year

The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June to, lass, the receipts of the government from all sources amounted to \$409.475,608.78. Identify the same period its expenditures were \$484,678,636.85 the excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounting to \$25,202,235.70. The

and of silver \$60,541,670, being an in crease of \$45,941,460 of gold and \$12,240

he were tendered the Culain histories and would be accepted by them on a guaranty of its execution, the on a guaranty of its execution, the ited States would enteror to find a up not objectionable to Spain of reason such a spanning such guaranty. While no definite response to this timation has yet been received from a Spainish government, it is believed be not altored the instruction of the insurgenta, neither party can it to see the importance of all increased parties, it is earnestly hoped that hearty co-operations and both must realize that to prove the insurgenta, neither party can and both must realize that to prove the insurgenta neither failure and against unfavorable conditions of secure for the secure of secure of secure of the secure of t

tion against threatened extinction of seal life in the Northern Pacific and Bering Sea.

An Increase Over the Number of the

fiscal year ending tion from Japan to the United States is rotal production of without any substantial foundation.

LIFE SAVING SERVICE The Number of Persons Lost in

TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1896.

TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL MONDAY EV

The value of such vessels is estied at \$8.80.140 and of their cargoes
(6.380 making the total value of
etty imperiled \$12,726,520. Of this
unt \$11,292,707 was saved and \$1. was lost. Sixty seven of the year cre totally wrecked. There were seven of the year of years, or whom 587 were and 7 were lost. The life saving crews was lost. The life saving crews in the congress in December 2 when it is understood that a masonry is properly to the year of the year of the year of the purpose and takes the place of the purpose and takes the place of the work accomplished is better comprehended.

To MAKE OUR COASTS SECURE.

In the hope that the work will be

of which 3114,515 was sayed and of was lost. The life saving crews ig the year also rescued or assisted craus other vessels and warned a frem danger by signals both by and ulgit. The number of disassiuring the year exceeded that or previous year in the history of the ce, but the saving of both life and erty was greater than ever before oportion to the value of the proportion to the value of the propo mext facal year such additional guns, mortars, gun carriages and emplacements as will represent not far from ope-third of the total work to be done under the plan adopted for our coast defenses, thus affording a prospect that the entire work will be substantially completed within six years. In less time than that, however, we shall have attained a marked degree of security.

rac year's report shows are extension of both star route service and raftway mail service with increased postal
facilities. Much higher accuracy in
haidling mails has also been reached
as appears by the decrease of errors
in the railway mail service and the reduction of mail matter returned to the
lead letter office.

duction of mail matter returned to the usual letter office.

ABUSE OF SECOND CLASS RATES.

The deficit for the last year, although much less than that of the last and of the preceding year emphasizes the necessity for legislation to correst the growing abuse of second class rates to which the deficiency is mainly attributed.

The production of the previous moting of of the previous of the number of the previous of the previous

wided for by the act of May 28, 1896, under which certain federal officies are compensated by salaries instead of fees. The new plan was put into operation on the 1st day of July, 1896, and already the great economy it enforces. Its prevention of abuses and its tendency to a better enforcement of the laws are strikingly apparent. Detailed evidence of the sectumess of this long dency to a better enforcement of the laws are strikingly apparent. Detailed evidence of the usefulness of this long delayed but now happily accomplished reform will be found clearly set forts in the attorney general's report.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Allowing for Legal Imperfections the Exhibit is Satisfactory.

Our postoffice department is in good condition and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it is very satisfactory. The total expenditures were \$80, 489, 208, 40. The total expenditures were \$80, 489, 208, 400. The total expenditures were \$80, 500, 200, exclusive of \$1,559,888.13 which was carned by the Pacific railroads for transportation and credit on their debt to the government. Therewas an increase of excepts over the previous year of \$5,558,808.21 or 11 per centure of the postal service are regularly by the productive of better services, the previous year of \$5,558,808.21 or 11 per centure of the postal service are regularly by the productive of better services, the previous year of \$5,558,808.21 or 11 per centure of the postal service are required by law and are not in the contracts for postal contracts for postal minor, which beliags in small expenditures of the postal service of all countries to the outlined of the postal service which are not regularly by stanute.

An effective co-operation between the outlined to the countries to the deliver by the described by law and are not required to the postal service of a

cessarily attendant upon the coming meeting in our capital city as will be worthy of our national haspitality and indicative of our appreciation of the

# WORK OF THE NAVY. It Has Been Determined to Pay No Speed Premiums

The work of the navy department and The work of the navy department and its present conditions are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of vessels for our new usvy has been energetically presented by the present alministration upon the general lines previously address, the department having seen no necessalty for radical changes in prior methods under which the work was found to be progressing in a manner highly satisface.

ures of the contracts made before conclusion was reached.

March 4, 1893, there were in co